The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,774.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
— including postage..... ,, 78 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
,, Ratnagherry	26	,, Galle	2
,, Vingorla	26	,, Nagapatam	5
,, Carwar	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Mangalore	28	,, Madras	9
,, Cocanada	29	,, Cocanada	11
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Visagapatam	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Beypore	29	,, Goapoore	13
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	14
,, Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

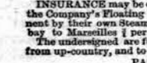
The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
,, Kurrachee .....Nov	4	,, Mahomerah	18
,, Guadur	8	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Lingu	22
,, Lingu	11	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	26
,, Fao	15	,, Guadur	28
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay	Dec. 3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

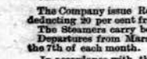
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesss, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (vis SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 35	£ 22-10	£ 9
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9 Without food
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

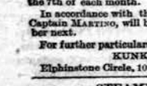
In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA.



NOTICE.—The new and fast steamer STOWELL, 1138 tons Register, Captain Ward, will sail about the end of this week calling at Galle. She has ample accommodation for all classes of Passengers.—For Freight and Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BELLONA, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to PRESENT their DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us immediately; the Steamer will commence discharging to-morrow morning.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wilkinson.

Bombay, 14th October 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Do. do. ,, 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bori Bunder and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing annual number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

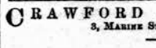
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Towlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mask.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambrics.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.
(If not previously disposed of privately.)

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns; a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are published and can be had on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 13th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the personal effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major F. Hodgson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., deceased, consisting of blackwood furnitures such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, chiffoniers, dressing glasses, a large four-post bedstead complete, plated double and single light argand lamps, a set of plated spoons, forks, curry dishes, table cutlery, books, wearing apparel, cooking utensil and a variety of sundries.

Also,

A set of Staff Officer's uniform consisting full dress tunic, shell jackets, waistcoat, black cloth coat, pantaloon with gold lace, saddle cloth, cocked hat with feather, helmet with plumes, forage cap, gold lace sword and pouch with belts. The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.

Also,

By Order of Administrator General.

A small quantity of sherry belonging to the Estate of the late E. J. Howard, Esq.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office, near Kalbhud, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, noon, to read and consider the AWARD made by the ARBITRATORS in accordance with the Company's Resolution, dated 14th April 1870, and to pass a Resolution for WINDING UP the AFFAIRS and for DISSOLVING the COMPANY.

By order,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 13th October 1870.

PROSPECTUS.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING & TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Directors:

Lalla Doyaram Doss Sarawak Chowdry, Delhi and Furuckugger.	Lalla Chooneelall, Delhi. Lalla Churinjeelall, Delhi and Furuckuugger.
Lalla Baromul Rehis, Saharunpore.	Lalla Roupe Chund, Saharunpore.
Lalla Jumna Dass, Delhi.	Lalla Oogur Sein Rehis, Saharunpore.
Lalla Gungaram Rehis, Saharunpore.	

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realising interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 2 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

The above rates will be applicable to orders coming from places within the limits of Hindoostan, but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

All Goods purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care, either by Rail or by Steamer or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchaser. Insurance, if required, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company will transact business with Europeans on the European style, and with Hindoostanees on the native style.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-1/2-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

JARVIS and COMPANY,
TAILORS and HABIT MAKERS,
29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —

29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY the 25th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-EIGHT (78) NATIVE CONVICTS, with two Native Warders, and the proportionate Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions qua on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicine and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport, shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have others se been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final, modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such Provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining a receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer leaving via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut

CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

Each.	per dozen.
Cash Rs. 0 12	Rs. 8 8
Credit ,, 1 0	,, 10 8

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

TO LET, immediately, the FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 16 4/1 well adapted for an Office, very airy Rooms, facing Custom, Elphinstone Circle, on account of Mr. Kursondass Madhowdass, the late tenant. Apply to the undersigned at Maudvee Bunder or in Fort at Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang's Office.

TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

B R E A K F A S T
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. PARRELLA, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may comprise the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; received in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.) have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE or JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 13th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—An APPLICATION will SHORTLY be MADE to the High Court for an Order authorizing the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to PAY all UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders who have not received the Dividends on their Shares are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Victoria Buildings Elphinstone Circle, without further delay.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.

2. Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December 1868.

3. Counsel having advised that there is no objection to a Monthly Concurrent Audit in addition to the Annual Audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner will propose that a Monthly Concurrent Audit be instituted from the 1st January 1871.

4. The appointment of Auditors for the years 1869 and 1870.

5. The Proceedings of the Finance Committee up to date.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE that, immediately after the business of the QUARTERLY MEETING is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held—

1. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871.

2. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for leave of absence.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET, opposite the Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans and Specifications of the above work may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where also printed forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS:—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.

2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the SUPPLY of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than 400 Tons Burthen, to convey two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with two decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores, in the Indian Seas; or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted, as if ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and fitted, and such cabin and other fittings, &c., removed (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The Agents for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 600 Troops on deck, or 600 tons (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the between decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened and closed active for Land Shares. Other shares remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

umber of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	155
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A C.	150
31,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118 exd
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half-per-cent.	114¾
Five per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Circles	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 100z. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 15th October compared with the statement issued on the 8th October:—

LIABILITIES.		8th Oct.	15th Oct.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	,,	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	34,09,674	32,39,811
Deposits at Head Office	,,	1,78,52,827	1,81,95,569
Deposits at Branches	,,	21,69,697	21,83,719
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	8,54,470	8,52,480
Reserve	,,	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	,,	11,80,111	10,17,714
	Rs	3,18,21,779	3,17,84,323
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		24,12,681	19,13,893
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		3,86,388	3,60,288
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		27,58,700	24,73,162
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.		36,61,799	40,77,167
Dead Stock		4,82,311	
Less written off		40,000	
		4,41,286	4,42,311
Stamps		6,650	6,448
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		17,61,576	19,10,648
Overdrafts		17,500	33,555
Govt. Reserve, Cash		.....	.....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		1,43,03,555	1,40,49,573
Do. do. at Branches		47,62,350	43,63,902
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		13,98,994	12,53,196
	Rs.	3,18,21,779	3,17,84,323

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 11th October, 1870.

LIABILITIES.			
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	,,	15,76,011	7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	,,	46,21,237-10-11	1,71,44,703 7 3
Do. at Branches	,,	1,25,23,465-12-4	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches	,,	2,66,85,969	12 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	,,	8,34,467	5 10
Sundries	,,	6,68,068	7 8
Total	Rs.	6,88,49,250	7 11
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		96,39,424	2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		49,18,738	2 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		36,43,772	6 10
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,28,72,707	14 0
Dead Stock		11,35,531	14 6
Stamps		13,851	1 0
Balances with other Banks		11,49,993	10 1
Sundries		1,57,433	12 5
		3,35,61,074	15 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,19,02,379	3 5	3,52,88,175 8 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 2,33,85,896	5 5	
Total	Rs.	6,88,49,250	7 11

The above statement, compared with the last return issued of the 20th ultimo, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.			
at. Try. Rice. at H. O.	Rs.	4,870,310	6 2 decrease
,, at Branches		1,288,893	8 0 increase
Other Deposits		55,993	15 15 increase
Bank Post Bills		281,108	8 8 decrease
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	218,893	12 0 decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs		58,600	0 0 decrease
Accounts on Credit of do		192,356	10 11 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted		1,025,777	2 7 decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office		2,864,8 6	1 0 decrease
Do at Branches		440,329	15 8 increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Eilaby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on leave, from Hoosungabad.
Vincent, Ensign, 28th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Merewether, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Williams, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Sind.
Baker, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Lawugore.
Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 15th October, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 539 of the 3rd ultimo, it is notified that, as no troops will be sent to England in H. M.'s Indian Troop Ship Jumna, ordered to leave Bombay on the 12th January next, more accommodation than ordinary will be available for such officers as may be entitled to passage at the public expense, or under the conditions of G. G. O. No. 245 of 1870.

Early application for passage should be made to the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Regiment N. I.—Captain W. S. Seton, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second Wing Subaltern. Dated 7th September 1870.

22nd Regiment N. I.—Colonel E. Grant, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second in Command during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett may officiate as Commandant 24th N. I., or until further orders.

24th Regiment N. I.—Major N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Captain Hawthorn on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, on the 16th September 1870.

Major S. W. O. Stevens, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, on the 8th October 1870.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Denison Mackenzie, M. B., on the 8th October 1870.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Major J. C. Weir, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

7th Foot 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated 25th September 1870, appointing the following officers to act as a Committee of Paymaster:—

President.—Colonel R. Blackall.
Members.—Captain H. Kerr, and Captain W. H. Surman.

Colonel R. Blackall to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

29th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 5th October 1870, directing Captain Cunninghan, officiating Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Dated 18th June 1870, directing Ensign E. T. Dickson, 49th Foot, to act as Staff Officer to the Sanitarium, vice Captain Pope proceeding to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

108th Foot.—Ensign G. R. Reed to remain at Poona, from 15th October to 25th November 1870, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. S. Hawthorn, Wing Officer 24th N. I., from date of departure for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant W. De W. Van, Subaltern 3rd Regiment N. I., to Indore, for 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

Mr. W. Davey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, is transferred to Noakhally.

Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, third grade, is posted to the Third Presidency Division, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Bolst, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Fifth Division, Lower Provinces, is granted leave for three months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, second grade, attached to the First Division, Lower Provinces, for three months, from the 11th September.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 11.)

Mr. W. H. Glenny, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, leave for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. B. Spedding, Acting Senior Assistant Collector o Ganjam, one month and twenty-one days' privilege leave, from and after the 15th October 1870.

Captain B. G. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, South Canara, preparatory leave for thirty days to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. J. Wallace, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, for one month, in extension of leave.

Major George Bligh Bowen, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Major W. S. Drever on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Davidson to officiate as Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, during the absence of Mr. Brooks on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Coke Burnell to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Read Daniel to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, during the employment of Mr. Davidson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James Frederick Smaith to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, and to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, during the employment of Mr. Daniel on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William J. A. Sullivan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Kurnool, during the employment of Lieutenant Heming on other duty, or until further orders. This appointment will take effect from 30th August 1870.

Surgeon Hamilton McEilheron Ross, M.D., to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Mangalore during the absence of Surgeon Dempster on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Charles John Birch Harris, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police 2nd grade, in South Canara, during the absence on leave of Captain Jenkins, or until further orders.

Mr. William J. A. Sullivan acted as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Kurnool, from 20th July to 29th August 1870, during the employment of Captain Young on other duty.

The Reverend Henry Pigot James, B.A., Chaplain of Ootacamund, to be a Government Member of the Committee of Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum in the room of Mr. J. Ouchterlony.

The Reverend Arthur Henry Seymour to be Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut.

The Reverend David George Clarke, B.A., to act as Chaplain of Vepery during the employment of the Reverend T. Foulkes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Charles Loch to act as President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras during the absence of Colonel C. A. Denison on leave, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Sydney Danvers Fennell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the Town of Palghaut in the Malabar District, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning 1st May 1870, and ending 30th April 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified against their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Edward Henry Walters and John Beresford Gahan, 4th October 1870—and John Chadwick Doveton, George Henry Tillard, Henry Strachan Elton, Albert Dawson Phelps, 20th October 1870.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 1st September 1870:—

Major H. P. Hawkes, of the Staff Corps, Senior Acting Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Colonel R. Benson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Campbell, of the Staff Corps, Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1854.

Major W. S. Drever, of the Staff Corps, Commissioner of Police, on furlough medical certificate for two years under the Regulations of 1863, and to embark from Madras.

The furlough in India, granted in G. O. G. 12th August 1870, No. 236, to Major G. B. Bowen, of the Staff Corps, is under the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. Medin, 1, of the Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for 21 days from the 15th instant, or date of departure.

Conductor William Hussey, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the Invalid Pension of Rupees 100 per mensem, from the 14th October 1870.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 12.)

Mr. John Richardson, M.B., officiating Superintendent of the Central Prison at Allahabad, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st November, or date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Azimgurh, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st November 1870.

Rajah Jaikishen Dass, C.S.I., Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Allygurh, six weeks' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of leave.

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Fatterson, Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Allygurh, to Futtehpore, and to be placed in independent charge of the Settlement.

Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Allygurh District, in the room of Mr. A. B. Patterson.

Lieutenant Frederick William Bailey to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Saharunpore, during the remainder of the absence on leave of Captain Alexander Howe Bramley.

Doctor Robert Jameson, to the civil medical charge of the Azimgurh District, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the same.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. Norman, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Ranchee Division, with effect from the 1st Sept.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Captain Arthur Charles Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Bareilly Division.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolams in Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Oct. 15.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Mandvee, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	Profumo	Cutch.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Ruffin	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
12	Asia (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Rajah of Cochin	.....	Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 16th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on October 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on October 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KNIGHT—October 14th, at the Fernery, Parell, the wife of Robert Knight, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—October 13th, at Poona, of heart disease, Mr. Charles Henderson, Assistant Pay Examiner's Office, aged 57 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—October 12th, at No. 2, May Road, Hastings, the wife of Mr. Henry Thompson, Assistant Collector of Customs, Chittagong, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McWHINNIE—GALT—October 13th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. Francis Mitchell, James Tait McWhinnie, Garden Reach, Calcutta, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Robert Galt, Senior, Accountant, Glasgow, Scotland.

DEATH.

McLEAN—October 8th, at No. 17th, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta, Charlotte Matilda, wife of Mr. E. McLean, of the Examiner's Office, Pay Department, aged 49 years and 8 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MARTYR—October 7th, at Secundrabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Martyr, 5th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRANFILL—SHAKESPEAR.—October 8th, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Revd. Dr. Murphy, Major B. R. Branfill Bengal Cavalry, to Army Sophia, daughter of Brig. General G. B. Shakespear, Commanding Centre District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—October 13, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Joshua Clarke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—CROSS—October 8, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, Joseph Burton, of Kuseowlie, to Jane Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Cross, Ilminster, Somerset.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870.

IN two days Paris will have been subjected, for one month, to a tolerably severe investment. The newspaper reporters have informed us that General Trochu felt confident of his ability to hold out for two months, and, assuming that the people are strung up to a high pitch of endurance, we may increase the period to three months. Whatever military measures may be adopted the question is mainly one of supplies, and upon this question, unless political reasons render energetic operations needful, the fate of Paris will depend. Should the population prove capable of suffering to extremities, the siege may last until Christmas, if their resolution breaks down the city will fall at an earlier day. Why the French burnt the woods round Paris passes comprehension. *All* the firewood cannot have been destroyed, what is left will be useful to the Germans, while the idea of depriving them of "shelter" is puerile. The loss to Paris it will take years to repair.

The fall of Soissons materially improves the German line of communications as far as Nancy, for there is now no strong place in the hands of the French between Paris and the Marne. Toul, Vitry, Laon, Soissons afford a good intermediate base; but the line would be more secure were Verdun and Thionville reduced, as they will be doubtless before long. The French have wisely selected the Vosges Department for guerilla warfare, and the presence of a German corps at Epinal, capital of the department, shows that they are not disposed to underrate the danger, or annoyance rather. But the line of communication runs many miles to the South, and is out of reach of mere partizans who dare not stay long in one place. Garibaldi will direct the operations of the guerilla bands; but he has not to deal with Neapolitans or even Austrians now. No serious mischief can be done to the great line of communications save by a strong army. The army on the Loire is of no use, although it may help to keep up the courage of the Parisians. It would be far more effective at Besançon.

IT will gratify the public to know that the soul of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay revolts from the atrocity of levying fees indiscriminately from the persons, porters or "animals" who enter on the bunders of this fortunate isle. He seems to have thought that it was wicked on the part of any one to suppose his Government capable of such an enormity. We like this burst of holy indignation; but we are constrained to notice that His Excellency justified the propriety of taxing coolies, and held that it was a fallacy to describe a tax levied on men whose only capital is their labour, as a "tax on labour." No doubt the Government, had it obtained the power to tax persons or porters, would have exercised that power with the greatest discrimination; but we are glad the power has not been conferred, and that the Honourable Colonel Kennedy is delivered from the temptation of devising a scale of fees. It is with fear and trembling that we mention the High Court, and only do so to say that we do not feel any confidence respecting the interpretation that will be put on the phrase "animals carrying goods or merchandize." In order to exempt coolies from a tax the High Court will have to decide that a coolie is not an animal; and is the virtue of the High Court equal to that? Before passing judgment it might be prudent to read the late Mr. Samuel Warren's lecture on "Man *and* the Animals"; for although he was supposed to have a "bee" in his bonnet and to wear a "lily" in his buttonhole, out of compliment to his famous poem entitled the "Lily and the Bee," yet the lecture might throw a side light on the great question, "Is a coolie an animal"? Perhaps the Court may decide that a coolie is an animal in his domestic and cosmic relations, but not an animal "for the purposes of this Act." If it is not "contempt of Court" to say so, we shall heartily rejoice in the decision. The *Friend of India* says "no fiction is of value"; of course he does not mean a work of fiction; and we hope not a decision on this complicated status-of-the coolie question, such as we have ventured to suggest to the High Court; for the Court's ingenious work of fiction would happily exempt a horribly uproarious but useful class from what has been truly styled a "tax on labour."

At the same time we are bound to say that, coolies apart, we do not sympathise with the spirit of the Opposition. Take the speeches of the Honourable Gilbert Macleod Stewart. His views, modestly and moderately put, appear to us narrow and inconsistent. Nothing would please him more than to see Bombay a free port, but he objects to taxation on trade likely to make it one. Government proposes to pay off the capital debt by levying fees, and the honourable member is shocked. The taxation of trade horrifies him when the proceeds go into the public treasury for public purposes. A private company may tax trade to any permitted extent, because the proceeds go to pay dividends; but if a Government taxes trade and applies what would go in dividends, were it a speculative company, to reduce debt, the thing is a horrible oppression. It is quite true that he would not limit the fees or taxes to such an amount as would only pay interest and current expense, but he would limit it to that amount, plus a remainder which should be applied to defray the costs of maintenance and construct improvements. But why should not Government, working for all, be put on at least as good a footing, as a company working for a few? The company raises enough to pay dividends; and, if that is not oppressive to trade, why should not the Government raise enough to create a Sinking Fund? If any difference is to be made between the Government and a Company, it should be in favour of the Government; because the Government does not seek large profits and does work for the common good. Mr. Stewart's theory—perhaps he does not know it—rests upon the antiquated Radical notion that Governments were the enemies of the people; something that sat apart and squeezed the people for its own benefit; a theory that had much truth in it, as applied to England, in the good old Tory days of George III.; but in no way applicable to the Government of India. No doubt Mr. Stewart desires to see Bombay harbour improved. We may, without the risk of committing an injustice, impute that mild desire to him. But how is it to be done? We suppose by the aid of money. And if money is laid out—whether it be public or private money, whether it be expended in the interests of all or of a few—how can we "relieve trade of every possible burden and obstruction?" Some burden, some obstruction there must be. Mr. Stewart says that "private bunders have been purchased." Do we get public bunders for nothing? He argues that while private bunderholders have a right to say to the public "You shall not come here at all without paying a fee," public bunder-holders have not that right; a truly wonderful doctrine of the rights of property. On the whole, we think the argument of His Excellency the Governor was sound, and the arguments of Mr. Stewart unsound. Government does many unwise things, but really it is short-sighted to show this profound trust in companies, and profound distrust of Government, especially as the latter has far more cogent motives for attracting trade to Bombay than any company; and moreover, if wise in its management, will ultimately be able to free trade from all but nominal dues.

THE *Friend of India* has thought it expedient to claim fair-play for the Government of India in the matter of the Income-tax, and the Government of India ought to be grateful for such powerful yet temperate support. The *Friend* does not like the tax, but says we ought to respect as well as obey the law. Obedience can be commanded, but even Governments cannot command respect. Nor is respect made to order, as an ex-Emperor has just found, of much value. We obey the income-tax law, of course; but there we stop. For a law, imposing a tax described as "one of the most offensive character," has not an atom of our respect. We put in a claim for fair-play to the British empire in India as against the claim for fair-play to a Government whose financial management led to the imposition of this tax. The Government of India is powerful enough; it has it all its own way; no one can gainsay it; the opinion of the bulk of the services counts for nothing; the opinion of the mercantile world meets with a reception like that vouchsafed by Mr. R. B. Chapman to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Regardless of everything but its own will the Government rolls on. Mr. Grant Duff boasts that the tax was devised to "hit" the Europeans; Sir Richard Temple is enamoured of its equity; Lord Mayo preaches the gospel of St. Taxation. The preceding Government was worse, for it ran recklessly into debt without waking up the public anger by imposing heavy taxes. We have nothing to say against the motives of Secretaries of State and Viceroys and Secretaries to Government; but the purest motives, unhappily, are no guarantee against the worst consequences in politics and finance. We are on the brink of the worst consequences, for the burden of taxation is driving everybody into a state of distrust and discontent, sowing seed the harvest of which will be public trouble. Permanent progress is sacrificed to a showy temporary progress, and the consequence is that Government appears solely in the light of a grinding engine of taxation. The *Friend* understates the case when he says—"At the worst the charge is that there has been an error in finance, and the error is admitted to be partly in the home-bookkeeping." That is not the charge nor the worst. Errors in bookkeeping are trivial compared to errors in policy. The charge is that the Government of India has adopted a system of spending as much as it can and then imposing taxes to cover the outlay; that it thinks first what it wants to do and makes the raising of the money a secondary consideration; that it believes in the duty of the Government to levy a large revenue; that it desires to supplement this enormous revenue by forcing the local Governments to raise local taxes; that, in short, its primary object is to tax in order that it may spend. Sir Richard Temple may be made a scapegoat; but that is only because he sits in the office of the Minister who must figure as the scapegoat. He takes the post with its liabilities. We trust that the *Friend* may be correct in its estimate of the work done by "the public outcry"—that the tax will not be reimposed in time of peace. But such a result of the general censure inflicted on the Government of India will be poor, if that is all we are to gain. More outcry will be needed, severe, unceasing, until the Government is driven into the paths of an honest and equitable policy in regard to "getting and spending"; and we regret to read in the *Friend* a cry of "halt" to an agitation which has some chance of saving the empire from ruin.

WE are happy to state that, as we anticipated, the Supreme Government has formally sanctioned the plans and estimates, not only for the line to Veerumgaum, but the extension to Wudwan. We may further assume that the Bhownuggur project has been knocked on the head. It is understood that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will at once begin to construct the line from Ahmedabad.

COLONEL J. C. ANDERSON, R. E. (Madras), Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation, died at Simla on Thursday last. The death is attributed to dysentery.

MAJOR N. B. THOYTS, now on general duty, Kurrachee, is to officiate as wing officer H. M. 24th Regiment N. I. during the absence of Captain Hawthorn, on furlough to Europe.

THE following from "Toulmin's Weekly Circular" is of interest:—"Saltpetre would have followed the downward course of the London market, but for a demand which has set in for shipments to China." Saltpetre means gunpowder.

MR. C. D. FIELD, of the Bengal C.S. and barrister-at-law, has compiled a very useful "Chronological Table of, and Index to, the Indian Statute Book, from the year 1834; with a general introduction to the Statute Law of India." The introduction, and the comprehensive index appended, are valuable features. Typographically the book is all that could be desired. It is published by Butterworths, London, and to be had from Wyman and Co., Calcutta, and Thacker, Vining, and Co., Bombay.

MOONSHEE PEARY LALL has induced the Kayuts of Behar to agree to the following rules for the reduction of mariage expenses. The bridegroom must not ask for more than 125 rupees on account of the betrothal present. His followers will be limited to five hundred and will be regulated according to the means of the bride's family. All ceremonies will take place at daylight, and the bride and bridegroom will go home at once so as to avoid the expenditure of the second ceremony. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the request of the people has directed local officers to encourage the movement.

THE VICEROY IN RAJPOOTANA.

THE *Hoseer* has received by telegraph from Jeypore the following news of the Viceroy in Rajpootana:—Wednesday was given up to ceremonial visits and receptions. Two durbars were held, that of the Maharajah being particularly splendid. Early on Thursday morning the Viceroy with a large party essayed pigsticking, but the pigs were scarce and the sport bad. Deliberations as to the precise direction of the Rajpootana Railway through the city of Jeypore and past the Sambhur Lake occupied the morning, and visits to the Jail, Observatory, and Palace the afternoon. On Friday, from the earliest dawn till the sun was well up, was spent in looking for tigers, but with what success our telegram does not state; the morning in laying the foundation stone of the General Hospital, and the afternoon in further visits to public institutions.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 16TH OCTOBER, 7-50 A.M.

Garibaldi has arrived at Besangon, where he has been enthusiastically received.

General Werden, with the Fourteenth German Army Corps, has occupied Epinal.

General Bourbaki is at Tours, and will receive an important command.

News from Paris, dated the 14th inst., states that the population continues resolute. A successful sortie, it is said, was made on the 13th towards Chatillon, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy.

The Prussians are approaching Rouen.

AFTERNOON.

An official despatch, dated Versailles to-day, declares the alleged French successes outside Paris to have been invented to raise the depression of the people.

Soissons has capitulated after four days' obstinate defence.

Garibaldi has been appointed commander of irregulars in the Vosges Department.

A Circular of the Government at Tours maintains that liberal France had no ideas of conquest, and never opposed German unity. Bismarck, it says, desires to reduce France to a second-rate Power.

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was strong.

Surats dearer.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d. to 6¾d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Consols 92¾.
Oriental Bank Shares.....£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£13-10.
,, Mercantile ,, ...£24-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai.....£

Then, I say, England requires only to be enlightened in order to do justice to India.

WHAT THE QUEEN AND ENGLAND THINK OF INDIA.

Against disloyalty I loudly and vehemently protest. To such a Christian sovereign as Her Majesty Queen Victoria let all hearts be raised with feelings of loyalty. (Applause.) Let the hearts of all Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees be raised in order to shower blessings on that sovereign. (Applause.) What she herself told me, vastly encourages me,—she takes the deepest interest in the welfare of our countrymen and especially our countrywomen. What I have found to be the case with the English public I have found to be equally the case with Her Majesty. The whole English people there, from one end of the country to the other, are, I say, favourably disposed to your country. There is no desire to do you injustice—there is no desire to oppress you or to treat you in a tyrannical manner;—on the contrary there is a strong and growing sense of the vast importance of India. People used to think in former days that India was not larger than Middlesex and that the people of India were nothing but a parcel of savages. (Laughter.) But now opinions are changed and altered. Now they are beginning to feel, when they look to the results of these universities by their effects on hundreds of promising and energetic young men, that India is really a great country. And, as by developing the physical resources of the country you can make India what she is destined to be, so by developing the spiritual and moral resources of the nation you can make India a truly great and glorious country (applause).

BRITISH REGARD FOR NATIONALITY.

That is the feeling of England at the present day. Is not that good news? And what are you going to do after hearing such cheering news as this? Do you mean to sleep over an assurance so emphatic, so generous and encouraging as this? When the British public stand up and so manfully and clearly assure you of their sympathies and desire to help you forward in the work of national reformation, then I say you must rise as men and show your appreciation of the generosity of the British public. I can assure you it has nothing like a desire to extinguish nationality. Everything I said against denationalization roused the sympathy and cheers of the British public. They are jealous about their own nationality. They would not allow any foreigner to make an invasion on their own sacred nationality, and when I spoke as a patriot they felt I was a patriot and was justified in defending what was good and great in the institutions and religion of my country. (Applause.) And so they are prepared to respect your positions—they are determined by legislative enactments to put down such institutions as suttee and to promote the remarriage of widows—they think Government ought to assist the people in their reforms by sympathy, not with a view to force upon you English notions and ideas and institutions.

LADIES' DRESSES: THE HORRID CRINOLINE.

What if you had all the entanglements of the ladies' dress in England? (Laughter.) Would you be pleased? The horrid crinoline! Suppose you had that imported into your country! Would you not be amused? Would you not, by five minutes, be frightened? (Laughter and applause.) What? Would you not say—"Spare us; Oh England, spare us this horrid thing." (Laughter.)

THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS, THEIR DINNERS.

Then again, would you like to eat and drink in the English way? I really think it is barbarous. (Laughter and applause.) A vegetarian in the midst of carnivorous England! (Applause.) I am sure if the people of India were to see the horrors of the meat market in London they would never send their little children to England. (Laughter.) Certainly horrid English beef is a horror. I was invited to many dinner parties and what did I invariably see there? Why the dining room appeared to be more like a Zoological garden, there there were all sorts of fowls of the air and beasts of the wilderness, and fishes of the sea and creeping things laid on the table. (Laughter.) They were about to start into a new life as it were. (Shrieks of laughter.) I need not say I could not positively say whether they were alive or dead. These are the things which our English friends eat. I am glad I have run away from England. (Laughter.) Oh Indian curry and rice, I must have them soon. But English fashions and dinners! There are really two things that are barbarous. Excuse my saying so, but I honestly believe they are barbarous (laughter.)

PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH FASHIONS AND DINNERS.

I think there ought to be a protest against what is called "fashion" in England. It is a dangerous thing and makes frightful progress. The tail of the ladies' dress should be protested against and the horrors of English dinners ought to be protested against, and if you, my countrymen, are really anxious to promote the welfare of your country, avoid these two things. (Laughter.) Import into your country all that is good in England but not these horrid things.

ENGLISH POVERTY AND ENGLISH CHARITY.

Don't allow yourselves to be carried away by the idea that every thing that pertains to that country is grand and glorious. (Applause.) No, there are the worst men in England (applause) as there are the best everywhere. The worst, the lowest, the most wicked are to be found in it. Destitution—poverty in its worst and most frightful phases is found in the streets of London—ignorance, frightful and appalling, pervades the masses of the people. These know not their God—they are worse than those whom Christians denounce as heathen. There is a large quantity of heathenism—too much I may say—in Christian England—there is much ignorance, much spiritual destitution. And what does all this show? Alas how even in the centres of civilization there are such bad things. Do not; pray do not accept those—but when you see these with your own eyes pray do not indiscriminately censure the whole community, for the more degraded. The more lost, the more appalling the disease, the greater the antidote—the greater the amount of intellectual darkness the greater is the anxiety to promote education among the masses of the people—the more there is of wickedness the more pure-hearted earnestness there is in order to send out what are called bible-women and missionaries, and readers, and moral and religious teachers, of all shades of opinion and all positions in society, in order to elevate the spiritual sufferings and supply the spiritual wants of those people. (Applause.) So England by her own destitution has made herself immensely charitable. The ignorance and wickedness of some of the people has made a large body of philanthropists, ready even now to sacrifice their blood for the glory and redemption of England,—and not only to England are their energies confined but you see them in all parts of the world. All I have to request English residents in India to do is this—let them help us to have English charity here. There are many who have fallen into the owest depths of sin, ignorance and superstition. Let us, then, have the thousands of charitable institutions you have in England transplanted into our country. Such we like and must have. While we guard our nationality let us bring from England the charitable institutions—let all good and charitable men and women come out to regenerate this country. Against denationalization I have protested, but do not understand me to say that you shall keep back the tide of trade and civilization—that you shall say to the wave of the refining sea of true refinement and philanthropy coming from the West to the East, "Thus far shall thou come and no further"—but you must allow the advancing wave to come and encroach on our land—to break down the multitudinous evils that have been allowed to accumulate in the course of centuries, and break down the embankments of superstition, idolatry and caste. Let us be prepared for that—let it be proved to God and the world that England has nobly fulfilled her mission in India, (applause) and that all India is now freed from ignorance and prejudice. Oh, what a glorious day that will be when we shall see throughout the length and breadth of our country such pious, charitable and Christian ladies as we see in England and such disinterested, generous, Christian-minded men as we see in England. There are some men and women of this character in India, I must say. Oh may their number multiply—may the number of those who come to India simply for the sake of money be less and less and may those who come to India for nothing but the glory and redemption of India be greater day by day. (Applause.)

THE BABOO'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Before I depart from this hall allow me, my friends and fellow-countrymen, to say that, having returned from that great country, I cannot allow you to sleep in such a critical age as this. I can tell you in distinct and emphatic terms that England, and the whole of the civilised world through England, has assured me of Western sympathy with Eastern nations, and especially with India the noble representative of the East. (Applause.) Such assurance carry home, but do not go to bed till you have offered an humble and heartfelt prayer to your God and the God of India and England that he may put into your mind a noble resolution from this night not to shrink back with detestable cowardice timidity from a duty which must be done—from sacrifices which must be submitted to. Pray that he may put into your mind energy and resolution which will compel and cause you to submit to all manner of privations and sufferings in order to do good unto your country—be loyal to the Queen and to the British Government—be thankful to all those, whether men and women of your own country or men and women of England who have in any way done you good—let not our enemies, let not our friends say that we are wanting in gratitude—let all India unite in one chorus of sweet and unanimous gratitude, flowing towards God as an appreciation on the part of the whole nation of the blessings that have been conferred upon the people by foreign nations (applause.) While you have love and thankfulness in your hands you be active. Now Prarthana Somaj brethren will you not call upon all Bombay to come in for work and unite with you? Are not the people of Bombay believers in the one living God? Am I to be told at this meeting that educated and enlightened natives of India, Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Parsees, believe in idols? Enlightened men still tied and fettered by the horrid bonds of idolatry and superstition! No; I say, in your hearts, whatever you may say—in your hearts I see an acknowledgment of the one true God. Then stand up,—say in India the banners of truth must be unfurled. Lo, the light is streaming in from the West; lo, ten thousand hands are outstretched over mountains and across seas and oceans—outstretched to redeem the millions of the Indian population from ignorance and sin and idolatry. Then we shall not be idle. When all the world says to India, "Arise!" let not India stop. Now are the grand and glorious days of reformation at hand—the kingdom of heaven, methinks, is drawing nigh for India's redemption. Sleep not, humbly I beg and beseech you. I will go down at your feet and most humbly I am prepared to beseech and implore you to take this exhortation into your thoughts. Many of our countrymen and countrywomen are dying in ignorance and darkness, in sin and superstition. Say not, then, that indolence, and apathy, hypocrisy and inaction shall characterise young India, but rather say from this night forward there shall not be compromise or sleep, apathy, hypocrisy or inaction but young India knows what England says to her, knows what liberal generous minds in England on the Continent and in America say at the present moment. The voice of civilization is "Onward, forward and Heavenward," and let India's motto from this night be "Onward, forward, Heavenward." (Prolonged applause.)

A brief impressive prayer was then offered by the Baboo after which the company sang one or two hymns.

The meeting then separated.

The Baboo left by train, yesterday, for Calcutta.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith a statement of receipts and expenditure of the Strangers' Friend Society, together with the report of the Superintendent of the "Strangers' Home" for the year 1869, and shall be glad if you will publish them in such form as you may think proper for the information of subscribers and the public generally.

I am happy to be able to state that owing to assistance from Government and liberal subscriptions and donations from other sources, in response to many urgent appeals, the Society has not only been able to pay off its heavy debts to the treasurers, amounting to Rs. 8,946-6-5, but found itself possessed on the 31st December last of surplus funds to the extent of Rs. 1,608-8-1.

The state of the Society's finances continues satisfactory, and I hope shortly to send you for publication a memorandum showing the income and expenses of the Society from the 1st January to 30th September 1870.

Arrangements not having yet been concluded for carrying out the provisions of the New Vagrancy Act in this city, the resources of the Society have been for some time past and still are severely taxed, there being at the present moment no less than 120 men in the "Home" of Colaba.

I trust therefore that the public will continue to give their liberal support to so excellent a charitable institution, and I would beg them to bear in mind that the amount of food which the Society is able to give depends chiefly upon the extent of funds at its disposal.

I take this opportunity of thanking those who have assisted the Society by their subscriptions and donations, and also those who have sent presents of clothing, books, newspapers, &c., for the benefit of the inmates of the "Home."—I am, &c.,

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Hon. Secy., Strangers' Friend Society.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th Oct.

[ENCLOSURES].

Colaba, 30th June 1870.

To R. L. T. KEY, Esq., Honorary Secretary, S. F. S.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the annual statement of receipts and issues connected with this institution for the year 1869, together with a general precis of the number of inmates during that period.

The daily average attendance throughout the year was 78½, and the average cost per man per mensem was Rs. 21-13-7 inclusive of house rent, wages, &c., the item for food being only Rs. 13-5-4. In part liquidation of gross expenses for the year the sum of Rs. 3,868-12 was realised from Boarders and Pensioners, residents in the Home; a further sum of about Rs. 1,000 has been lost to the institution through absconding debtors.

The following details are taken from the House Register:—

	Men.
Present on the 1st January 1869	90
Admitted during the year	610
Discharged and readmitted	93
Finally discharged	551
Leaving present in the Home 1st January 1870.	56

Of those discharged 85 obtained a passage to England in various capacities, 2 embarked for Callao, 4 for China, 2 for Rangoon, 3 for Ceylon, 2 for Bussorah, and 1 for the Andaman Islands, 10 to Kurrachee, and 1 for Surat.

40 men obtained employment from the G. I. P. Railway Company.
25 men B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
10 men B. B. S. N. Company.
5 men P. and O. Company.
4 men Municipality.
5 men Moody Bay Works.
2 men Government Telegraph Department.
1 Government Gardens.
1 Government Dockyard.
1 Government Post Office.
1 H. M.'s Customs.
1 Mofussil Police Force.
1 Pilot service.
1 Sergeant European General Hospital.
3 Hogg Island.
35 men were discharged for prolonged residence in the Home.
15 men for disorderly and insubordinate conduct.
2 men for gross misconduct and begging alms.
2 men were apprehended for swindling.
4 men were apprehended as deserters.
38 men were admitted into the European General Hospital.
27 men left for Calcutta.
40 men left to seek employment up-country.
50 men left for private lodgings, on obtaining employment in or near Bombay.
1 was imprisoned for theft.
1 was imprisoned for habitual drunkenness.
1 was imprisoned for attempting to stab a European constable.
38 were expelled for repeated drunkenness.
31 obtained employment on board ships; and
65 left without notice.

The average period of residence of these men was 1 month and 29 days. Formerly 2 months was the time allotted for an inmate; this rule, however, has been altogether ignored during the last four years owing to the great influx, in comparison to the amount of labor required of Europeans from all parts of the world; but particularly from Australia, the N. W. Provinces, and Madras, more especially since the passing of the Vagrancy Act, which empowers Government officers to send all men destitute about the country to Bombay, and, once there, to the Strangers' Home. As an instance, 10 men were one day received into the Home whose expenses had been defrayed from Peshawur to Bombay by the Commissioner of Sind, so that the Vagrancy Act has, in reality, overstocked the Home, and were it not for the facilities presented by the Suez Canal this time past, I hesitate not to state, that not less than 150 inmates would at present be residing in the Home, instead of 56 only.

A serious difficulty which the Home has to contend with, arises from the periodical visitors seemingly averse to employment of any kind, or, obtaining a situation, continue to hold it only for a short time. These men may be termed the drones of the establishment, and their conduct calls for special remark, inasmuch as they serve to cripple the legitimate purpose of the Home, which is intended only to give temporary relief to those in distress, and not to be used as a permanent residence. This class of men is generally found amongst the numerous discharged Government and Railway servants.

Another evil which should be strongly represented, viz., the number of sea-faring men who claim admittance to the Home. It appears that when an inmate of the Sailors' Home is without further means to pay for his board, he is expelled instantly, and, from there, naturally finds his way to Colaba, so that we have at present in the Home, not only a land, but also a considerable marine force.

Taking into consideration the number of inmates during the year, and that no distinction as to class is made, so that there be room for admission, the number of offenders expelled from the Home, as seen in the items, is proportionately small, and, I am happy to add, that month by month such occurrences become rare and more rare.

As Superintendent of the Home for the last four years, I have had much experience in all phases of destitution, and therefore am able to testify to the usefulness of this institution; many men of unimpeachable characters and attainments have been, through it, rescued from vagrancy in critical periods of their fortunes, and are now respectable and well-to-do citizens.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

M. McCARTHY, Superintendent.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE ACTUAL EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS OF THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

Dr.			
To Balance at debit of Society 31st December 1868	8,946	6	5
„ Cash paid on account messing expenses	12,453	4	3
„ General expenses including wood, oil, soap, and sundries	1,140	11	8
„ Beds and bedding	107	10	0
„ Stationery and stamps	52	7	0
„ Repairs and tinning copper-ware	49	8	0
„ Passage money	40	0	0
„ Cooking utensil	12	8	0
„ Advances	69	11	7
„ Wages	2,714	0	0
„ House rent	3,900	0	0
„ Do. repairs, flooring and white washing	54	1	0
„ Balance at credit of Society 31st December 1869.	1,608	8	1
Rupees	31,148	12	0
Cr.			
By Donations received by Government	5,000	0	0
„ Subscriptions and donations from the public, 1st January to 30th June	8,085	0	0
„ Equivalent sum from Government	8,085	0	0
„ Subscriptions and donations from the public, 1st July to 31st December	3,055	0	0
„ Equivalent amount from Government	3,055	0	0
„ Cash received from Boarders and Pensioners	3,868	12	0
Rupees	31,148	12	0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th Oct., 10-20 A.M.; via Turkey, 15th Oct., 11-45 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Oct., 11-51 A.M.; via Turkey, 15th Oct., 4-5 P.M.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KATTYWAR.

It is announced in the last number of the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* that H. E. the Governor is expected to visit the province of Kattywar at the end of November next. Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, has intimated to the princes, chiefs, and talookdars of the province, that they are expected to be in readiness to receive His Excellency.

AFGHANISTAN.

A strong feeling seemed lately to be setting in towards the side of Yakoob Khan. A proposal to give him Candahar had met with widespread support, even including that of Englishmen acquainted with the ins and outs of Afghanistan policy; but later intelligence is very unfavourable to Yakoob, whose partizans are said to be wavering, and whose treasure at Herat has been seized. Abdool Rahman also has had his allowance cut off by Russia in consequence, it is said, of his threatening Cabul; and Ishak Khan has fled. Altogether the Ameer's cause seems looking up a little. —*Friend of India*, Oct. 13.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps I ought to have particularized that the sums in the calculations quoted by you in your leader of the 12th instant, were estimates in which "capitalized savings" were deducted, as in paras. 64 and 65. Had this been done it would have rendered impossible the misconception into which you have fallen. It was scarcely likely I could have proclaimed the amazing sum of £500 a mile as cost of the 2 ft. 8 in. gauge, having shortly before estimated it at more than £5,000. This omission and other slight errors which have crept in shall be corrected in the reprint which is about to be issued in pamphlet form.

Will you allow me to ask why any notion of "deluding" or of "catching suffrages" should have been thought of in connection with my papers on the gauges? Civil Engineers have no possible personal interest in the narrow gauge. On the contrary, it is natural that not only I but all Engineers should much prefer building up the costly and beautiful works we have been accustomed to produce, if only the national purse were rolling out a golden surplus sufficient for these and all other public necessities, instead of exhibiting the stubborn and lamentable deficit. C. E.

THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, 11TH OCT. 1870.

It was at one time feared that in consequence of the war on the Continent of Europe the first of this series of International Exhibitions might be postponed. Information recently received from England shows, however, that this view was incorrect, and that the first Annual Exhibition will be opened at Kensington on the 1st of May next.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, taking into consideration the high place assigned to Indian exhibitors at former Exhibitions, is unwilling that the manufactures of India should be entirely unrepresented on the occasion of an International Exhibition to be held in London under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and designed specially to demonstrate the progress made in arts and manufactures during the last ten years.

3. His Excellency in Council is disposed to believe that, with the assistance of the Local Governments, and of many gentlemen, official and non-official, who on several occasions have evinced much interest in such undertakings, a collection might be made which would worthily represent the products and industry of India.

4. At the same time, if the specimens are carefully and intelligently selected, they would probably find a ready sale in Europe, and the expenses connected with the arrangements would be comparatively small.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint a Central Committee composed of the gentlemen named in the margin* to consider the best means of giving effect to the proposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners; to assist the efforts of private individuals and others who may be willing to forward the objects of the Exhibition; and to collect the results of those efforts on a systematic plan.

6. The Local Governments also will be invited to appoint Local Committees to act in communication with the Central Committee, and to encourage and direct the exertions of the District Officers and others in preparing and collecting specimens of local manufactures.

7. The Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee should be directed to place himself in communication with the Local Governments, and to supply full information regarding the terms on which articles will be admitted to the Exhibition and other particulars furnished to the Government of India by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

* COMMITTEE.—*President*:—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, CS, KCSI *Members*:—His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, G C S I; The Hon'ble B H Ellis, C S; Major-General the Hon'ble H W Norman, C B; The Hon'ble J Bullen Smith; The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K C S I; E C Bayley, Esquire, C S, C S I; Colonel the Hon'ble F Thesiger, C B; W G Romaine, Esquire, C B; Allan Hume, Esquire, C S, C B; H Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, C S; Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, B S C; Major Burne, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy *Honorary Secretary*:—H. Rivett-Carnac, Esquire. The names of several gentlemen, European and Native, who have been invited to serve on the Central Committee, will be added to this list on receipt of their answers.

BOMBAY.

MORVIE STATE.—We learn that Rao Bahadoor Shumbhoopursad Luxmipursad assumed charge of his new appointment as Superintendent of the Morvie State last week.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The local Legislative Department which has been located temporarily at Poona will be removed to Bombay in the course of next week.

POOR-BOX.—We are requested by the Magistrate of the Girgaum Police Court to acknowledge with thanks five rupees from Mr. "Jamsao Monkey," contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Shaik Ebrahim, who, in the opinion of the jury, died from the effects of injuries received by accidentally falling from a height.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Parel Station on the body of Elapa Anundrao, a shoemaker. He had been drowned in a tank. It appears he was a notorious drunkard and smoked *ganja*. The jury found that he had been accidentally drowned.

THE S. S. COMORIN, Captain D. G. Osborne, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Dr. Holmestead, Assistant Surgeon Williams, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. M. Nanjee. For Bussorah—Three first class natives, and forty-eight deck passengers.

"CONVERTED" LOAFERS.—Two Europeans named Peter McLeod and William Sweeney, now professing Mohamedanism, under the respective cognomens of Shaik Abdoola and Samsoodeen, and known as loafers, appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee. Samsoodeen charged his co-religionist with stealing his watch, and Shaik was sent to prison for six months.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September, we learn that the weather was very hot. The crops have been in a good state. Fever generally prevailed in the district, and some cattle were reported to have died in the talookas of Duskroee and Purantej from diseases called "novassa" and "phephrioo."

A DISPUTED JUTE BARGAIN.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a cloth merchant named Govindjee Soonderjee and carrying on business in the cloth market in the name of Soonderjee Waljee, laid an information against another merchant named Jetha Jadhowjee charging him with forgery and attempting to cheat. He stated that on 14th March he entered into an agreement to supply 100 bales of jute to Jetha and that the agreement was entered in complainant's books. Two days ago Jetha came to his shop and was allowed to examine some entries in a book and while so doing marked under the jute contract that the agreement was cancelled. The price of jute had fallen since the date of the contract. Complainant further stated that Jetha was hiding and intended to make off to Cutch, and so he asked for a warrant for his apprehension, and that was granted by the Magistrate.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Chantrell is in Poona at present. He has taken leave from Calcutta on private affairs and arrived in Poona on Friday last.—*Deccan Herald*.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17th Oct., 6-19 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 17th Oct., 10-39 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK ACCUSED OF SWALLOWING BOMBAY.

As we have already mentioned, the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Kessowjee Naik against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia again came on for hearing on Friday before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Mayhew being absent from Bombay, Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Peile appeared for the defence.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey was called as a witness for the prosecution. On being asked a question he turned with an enquiring look to the interpreter, as if he had not understood a single word of the question.

Mr. Peile—Oh nonsense, Mr. Cassumbhoy, you must speak English. Everybody knows that you speak English very well.

Mr. Ferguson said it was in the option of the witness, but if he could speak English he had better do so.

Another question having been put by Mr. Peile,

Mr. Ferguson said he was told that Mr. Cassumbhoy did not speak English well, and never gave his evidence in English.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Cassumbhoy, it is plain you simply want to get some time to consider your answer. That does not do you credit, because I have no doubt you speak English sufficiently well, and you simply wish to get time to consider. It does not look well, and if you insist upon it, it will make a very bad impression both upon me and upon a jury.

Mr. Cassumbhoy said he did not speak English very well.

The Magistrate—Oh, stuff, stuff. You speak it quite well.

The examination of Mr. Cassumbhoy by Mr. Ferguson was then proceeded with in English. Witness said he remembered one day in September defendant came to his father's house at Breach Candy, on which occasion two brokers were present, named Shapoorjee Barocha and Ramjee Prushotum. Some conversation took place respecting the prosecutor. Defendant asked him (witness) "Did you sign a requisition connected with the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company?" and witness said he had. The requisition was about the changing of the articles of association. Then again defendant said, "Mr. Kessowjee is not going to make me a director of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company; that is not right." He then said Kessowjee had mortgaged his estate for seven lakhs of rupees and his Royal Spinning and Weaving shares for three lakhs. After that he said the Bank of Bombay had sold Kessowjee's Bank of Bombay shares on account of the non-payment of a loan. Kessowjee's broker Ramjee, who was present, said, "I know very well that Kessowjee had only twenty-five shares in the new Bank of Bombay, and that it is not true that they were sold. What you say is not right." At this Nusserwanjee got angry; and said "loocha" and that Kessowjee had swallowed the whole of the town. When he said "loocha" he meant Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

Mr. Peile—How do you know he meant the prosecutor?

Witness—He was speaking to Ramjee of Kessowjee.

Mr. Peile—He said "loocha," and if he said that to Ramjee it evidently applied to Ramjee.

Mr. Langley—Not at all.

Mr. Peile said he would like to have the exact words which Nusserwanjee made use of.

Witness—He said, "*Loocha akha gamna khaee guyo.*"

Mr. Ferguson—Have you the least doubt as to who was alluded to when defendant said that?

Mr. Peile objected to any opinion of the witness, who could only tell them what had been said.

Examination continued—Defendant then produced the balance sheet of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. A day or two after that Kessowjee Naik came to my house, and in consequence of what he said he (witness) gave him certain information. Kessowjee then said he would summon him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peile—The balance sheet was produced after the conversation about swallowing Bombay. I had a good deal to do with the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company at one time. I had a number of shares in the company. Q.—And you had those shares put into the names of about twenty people besides your own? A.—Yes, in many men's names.

Mr. Peile—Is this a correct list of the way in which the shares belonging to you were put into other peoples' names: —Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, 103 shares; Runchordas Toolsidas, 10 shares; Munchershaw Bazunjee, 10 shares; Munjee Laljee, 10 shares; Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, 10 shares; Ahmed Samjee, 10 shares, Meher Ally Jaffer, 10 shares, Mathooradas Seeram, 10 shares, Remtoola Noor Mahomed, 105 shares, Khimjee Thackersey, 10 shares; Semuldas Purmanundas, 10 shares; Vijasunker Gowreeshunker, 15 shares; Ramjee Mahadewjee, 10 shares; Meher Ally Dhurumsey, 11 shares; Nansey Dewjee, 10 shares; Jewraz Wittul, 10 shares Gunputrow Bhowanishunker, 10 shares; Hurribhoy Hurjeewan, 10 shares; Abdoola Meher Ally, 10 shares; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, 2 shares.

Witness—I think so.

Cross-examination continued—This is a copy of the list which was furnished by my solicitors. Q.—Why did you put your shares in these different names? Was it not for the purpose of giving you more votes than if you had had them all in your own name? A.—Yes. At that time I was secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company. These shares stood in this position on 17th December 1868. Subsequent to that date I resigned the office of secretary, treasurer, and agent, and Nursey Kessowjee, son of the complainant, has been appointed to that post. It is true that I sold all these shares belonging to me at that date to Kessowjee Naik. I do not know whether they have been transferred into Kessowjee Naik's own name. Q.—Is not it true that these shares were transferred into the names of nominees of Kessowjee Naik? A.—I gave blank transfers for the shares. Q.—I do not care about knowing that; what I want to know is whether you are not aware of the fact that these shares were transferred into the names of nominees of Kessowjee Naik? A.—Not the whole of them. Q.—Well, the greater part of them? A.—Most of them are in the names of different persons. Q.—And that for Kessowjee Naik? A.—Yes. Q.—And did not Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia complain of the fact that that requisition was signed by Kessowjee Naik's nominees? A.—Yes. Q.—Now are not the thirteen shares of this company standing in your name all sold to Kessowjee Naik? A.—Yes. Q.—Well, have you any interest in those shares? A.—No. Q.—Yet you signed a requisition to the directors in respect of those shares in which you have no interest? A.—Yes: the shares stood in my name. Q.—And you voted at the meeting the other day in respect of those shares, though you had no interest in them? A.—Yes, because they stood in my name. Q.—And your father did the same, did he not? A.—Yes, he did. But I do not know whether the shares stood in his name or not.

Mr. Peile—He must have some shares, because I see he signs as a director. Just look at that; is that the balance sheet of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company proposed at last meeting?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—And you voted the adoption of that balance sheet, did you not?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—Will you be kind enough to point out to me how much the profit and loss is on that estate?

Witness—Rs. 241.

Mr. Peile—Now will you be kind enough to point to the item of secretary's commission, and let us know how much that is? A.—Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Peile—I suppose a very large dividend was declared at this late meeting? (Laughter.)

Witness—No.

Mr. Peile—About 5 pics a share would be about the profit to be divided?

Witness—About that. (Laughter.) But there was no dividend at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile—Now will you swear upon your oath that that word *loocha* was not applied to Ramjee when used by Mr. Nusserwanjee?

Witness—Not Ramjee.

Mr. Peile—How do you know it was not?

Witness—Nusserwanjee was talking to Ramjee about Kessowjee.

Mr. Peile—But was not he looking at Ramjee when he said *loocha*?

Witness—He was speaking to him.

Mr. Peile—But was not he looking at him?

Witness—If I talk to you I look to you.

Mr. Peile—But was not he looking at Ramjee as I am looking at you when he said *loocha*?

Witness—Yes, he was talking to him, and when he was talking to him, you see, he must be looking at him.

Mr. Peile—Well, was that word *loocha* made use of once or more than once?

Witness—The conversation was going on for an hour and a half.

Mr. Peile—But did the defendant use the word *loocha* once or more than once?

Witness—More than once.

Mr. Peile—Do you know that one of the witnesses here said that he only used the word once?

Witness—What I heard I tell you.

Mr. Peile—Well, Ramjee said upon oath that that word was only used once.

Witness—It was used two or three times.

Mr. Peile—Was not he looking straight at Ramjee when he said that word?

Witness—When he talking to him then, *of course*, he looking to him.

Mr. Peile—Now, did Nusserwanjee refer to any other items in this balance sheet?

Witness—He referred to the item of Rs. 12,786-7-6, waste account.

Mr. Peile—What did he say?

Witness—He said "there is some *gondhul* (confusion) about the waste account."

Mr. Peile—Now, how did Mr. Nusserwanjee happen to come to your house that morning? Had not you sent for him with reference to some matters connected with that Coorla Mill?

Witness—He came to ask about the signature to the requisition. When he was going away I told him to go to Coorla.

Mr. Peile—But did not he come about some business in connection with Coorla? A.—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—Nusserwanjee came to the bungalow to ask me about the signature which I had put to the requisition. The secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company is paid a quarter of an anna for every pound of yarn spun. The defendant was once secretary himself, and was paid in the same way. Q.—Have you the least doubt as to whom the defendant meant when he used these words you have just mentioned? A.—I have no doubt he meant Kessowjee.

Mr. Peile—How in the world can he say?

The Magistrate said Mr. Peile's was rather a direct way of putting the question, but he supposed the witness was likely enough to know who was meant by Mr. Nusserwanjee.

Mr. Ferguson said he might mention on behalf of Mr Kessowjee that he was perfectly willing to take an apology from the defendant, if he would repudiate using these words which the witness had just mentioned, the letter of apology to be published in the English and native newspapers. Mr. Kessowjee Naik courted the fullest publicity as to his conduct.

Mr. Peile said that with regard to what Mr. Ferguson had just said he might mention that his firm wrote a letter to the complainant's solicitors, which he would read. Even at the present moment he was prepared on behalf of his client to say that he denied that he had ever used the words alleged to have been spoken by him.

Mr. Ferguson—But there is the evidence of four witnesses on oath.

Mr. Peile said there was the evidence of four witnesses who contradicted each other in details, and no doubt they had exaggerated what was said. His client had already admitted that he was warm on the occasion, and used words which perhaps were not very prudent and which the witnesses had repeated like parrots, though they could not tell a consistent story. On 10th October his firm wrote as follows:—

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley.
Kessowjee Naik and N. A. Wadia.

DEAR SIRS,—We are instructed by our client Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia to inform Mr. Kessowjee Naik through you that he entirely repudiates the use imputed to him of the words "rogue, &c.", in connection with your client. He has no recollection of having used such words, and cannot believe that he did utter them. But he is aware that he was somewhat excited at the time of the conversation in question, and felt himself aggrieved by your client with reference to the affairs of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, and that it is quite possible that he may have made use of expressions at the time which in a calmer mood he would not have used.

Any words made use of on that occasion stronger or other than the discussion of a purely business question warranted our client through us begs to withdraw, and to express his regret at having made use of them.

We propose to read this letter to the Court when the case next comes on for hearing, and we think that there should then be an end of this matter.—Yours truly,

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

To that letter he had received the following answer from Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on 12th October:—

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,
Kessowjee Naik and N. A. Wadia.

DEAR SIRS,—We have received your letter of the 10th instant. Our client cannot accept the apology contained in your letter. The expressions to which you have referred and on the part of your client denied are deposed to on oath, and must be apologized for and withdrawn, else the case must proceed.

We may remind you that your client does not appear quite certain of what he really did say, and it would be best for him to reconsider the course he intend to pursue. —Yours truly,

(Signed.) RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

It was quite true his client said he did not know what he had said on the occasion, but Mr. Nusserwanjee felt quite certain he had not used these terms. The conduct of Mr. Kessowjee Naik in reference to this mill justified shareholders speaking of it in very warm terms, but not such a word as "robber," which word was never used.

Mr. Ferguson—Well, unless there is an apology given such as I ask for the case must proceed.

Mr. Peile—Well, I decline to give any apology but that which I have just read.

Mr. Ferguson repeated that Mr. Kessowjee courted the fullest enquiry into his conduct, and the case must go on unless these words were withdrawn, and the defendant said he never intended to use them, the letter to be published in all the papers.

Mr. Peile said the letter he had just read had been given to the other side for the purpose of publication, and that letter said most distinctly—"Any words made use of on that occasion stronger or other than the discussion of a purely business question warranted our client through us begs to withdraw, and to express his regret at having made use of them." If that was not a sufficient apology he did not know what was.

Mr. Ferguson—We should want a much fuller apology than that.

Mr. Peile—Of course you wish us to admit that we said a great many things which we are certain we never used.

Mr. Ferguson—But Mr. Nusserwanjee says he was hot, and what we want is that he should say he did not use these words and did not intend to use them.

Mr. Peile said he had himself written the letter, and that was certainly what he meant by it, that he entirely repudiated having used the word "rogue" in connection with Mr Kessowjee; and his client was prepared to say now that he never meant to do so. There had been some talk about a cause of complaint against Kessowjee Naik in connection with this mill, but his client had not wished it to be understood that he thought Kessowjee Naik a rogue. Of course if the other side chose to go on with this matter they could do so.

The Magistrate said he thought some judicious friend might arrange terms. He did not think Mr. Kessowjee would make much out of the case after that letter which had just been read, and which was of the nature

A PANIC AT SEDAN.

SEDAN, Sept. 17.

AT an early hour on Thursday the Mayor of Sedan was arrested by the Prussian military authorities. Guarded by some of the Landwehr—the only troops in garrison at Sedan now—he was marched to the Sous-Prefecture, where the Prussian Commandant has his Head-Quarters. The actual cause of the arrest has not been allowed to transpire. The offence, if any, committed by the chief magistrate cannot have been very grave, for he was discharged from custody almost immediately after he had been questioned by the Commandant. But the arrest caused no small alarm to the Inhabitants. It may be imagined that the fears thus excited were in no way diminished when a proclamation appeared on all the walls announcing that, in consequence of the non-observance of some of the regulations imposed on the townspeople by a military order issued as soon as the Prussians had entered into occupation, the town was now placed in a state of siege. The proclamation went on to state that the retreat would be sounded at 9 o'clock each evening, and to order the inhabitants to show lights in their windows, if, during the night, they heard any alarm in the streets. About the same time the publication of a state of siege was made, a rumour reached Sedan that Marshal Bazaine, with his army, had pierced the Prussian lines and made his way out of Metz. Persons went the length of asserting that they had the news from eye-witnesses of the exploit. This report afforded to the minds of the population of Sedan, and of the people in the villages about, what they considered to be a complete explanation of the arrest of the Mayor and of the placing of the towns in a state of siege. They believed firmly that a division of the French army was approaching to retake Sedan, or to attempt that feat. The result was a panic. Throughout Thursday and yesterday it was painful to view the scenes on the road leading from the town to Bouillon. Family after family, men, women, and children, were fleeing from their homes. Those who had carts or could afford to hire them made use of such conveyances to transport a few articles of furniture—a table, a bed or two, and a few chairs. Women, some of them with infants at their breasts and two or three young children clinging to them, sat on the beds. Many poor women were obliged to walk from want of means to procure a cart. They carried their few household effects on their backs. I saw one poor creature with a huge bundle on her back and a clock in her hands. She was running as if the Prussians were at her heels. Most of the refugees flocked into Bouillon, the first frontier town in Belgian territory. It may readily be imagined that such an influx excited considerable agitation in the little town of Bouillon, already more than filled with strangers. Thousands assembled at the bridge, and as each carriage and omnibus arrived from Sedan there was a rush to know from the passengers whether the gates had not been closed and whether another battle of Sedan was not imminent. To-day the panic has passed away. There never was any ground for it; but "the burnt child dreads the fire," and after what had occurred at Balan, Bazeilles, Givonne, Daigny, and other places in the neighbourhood of Sedan, it will not be surprising if the people in that part of France dread war for the rest of their lives, and bequeath a traditional horror of it to their posterity.

The bearing of the German troops who have occupied Sedan since the occupation has been anything but tyrannical. Even now no one visiting the town would suppose it was in the hands of the enemy. The gates are closed at 7 in the evening, but up to that hour there is free ingress and egress. No person is asked whether he has a passport, nor is any visitor dogged on suspicion of being a spy. The requisitions on the towns-people are heavy, and a vehicle of any kind is not now to be had there. The Army of Occupation has seized all the carts and carriages they could find for the purpose of carrying the wounded into Belgium and bringing back supplies for the troops; but whatever the German officers and their men have in any of the hotels or shops they pay for, and as far as I can observe there is nothing overbearing in their deportment towards the conquered. Their force in Sedan at present is small, and it is believed that their placing the town in a state of siege is merely a precautionary measure, rendered advisable from that circumstance. Of course, all commerce is for the time at an end. A number of the cloth shops in Sedan are closed, and the mills all about the district are stopped. Heaven only knows what the traders, the workmen, and the peasants are to do in the coming winter. The thought of this is enough to appal any one who has traversed the country between Bouillon and Sedan, and visited the villages, or what were the villages, for some miles around. On all the roads the poor people whom fire and steel drove out of them are begging or picking up in the fields anything they can eat. Thousands of these people have neither food nor shelter of their own. The Prussians by means of their admirable military organization, aided by the voluntary action of the public, through international societies, are taking admirable care of their wounded. The French have no such organization. Their whole army system has proved to have been a monstrous delusion. Their commissariat is on a par with the strategy of their Generals. Only to-day I heard a wounded French captain remark that with such generalship as theirs the only wonder was a man of them had escaped in the battles preceding the capitulation of Sedan. He also observed that MacMahon never would have marched towards Mezières and Sedan had he not been compelled to do so by those who wished to save the dynasty of Napoleon, and make a last effort, cost what it might, to prevent a revolution in Paris. "They sacrificed 100,000 men in the endeavour to preserve a dynasty" were the closing words of his commentary on the piece of generalship that brought the army of MacMahon to the place where it was destroyed. Neither was there any foresight for the wounded. Had it not been for succour given them by foreigners, thousands of French soldiers must have died of their wounds and of starvation. —*Times.*

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

A[LETTER] from before Metz, dated the 13th, which appears in the *Cologne Gazette*, says—

"Yesterday evening a Prussian captain went with six captured French officers up to the outposts as an exchange for six wounded Prussian officers whom Marshal Bazaine recently liberated. On his expressing a wish to speak with the Commander the Marshal suddenly stepped out of the bivouac hut of the front sentinel and spoke a long time with the captain, assuring him he had no thought of a capitulation. The French to-day sent 200 famished horses beyond the outposts. With the opera-glass a large herd of cattle can be seen feeding in the meadows. The soldiers have, within the far-reaching outworks and the inner fortress, and much drilling of French soldiers. The sound of military music is also sometimes audible. There is no hope of a speedy surrender, and I am convinced it will be a tolerable while before our banner can float there." Herr Wickede, writing on the same paper, states that for "Marshal Bazaine to break through the German lines is an utter impossibility. The Germans would now be simply on the defensive, behind earthworks and other protection. On Bazaine's last attempt, on the 2d, the French fought with the courage of despair, and the Guards charged with the bayonet with the greatest bravery. When their ranks were frightfully thinned they allowed themselves to be dashed to pieces by the East Prussian Grenadiers rather than give way. Bazaine, nevertheless, was repulsed with great loss, while the Germans had only 600 killed and wounded, a sufficient sacrifice it is true, but incomparably smaller than at Gravelotte, on the 18th of August, where they lost 20,000. Bazaine will not surrender until compelled by the direst hunger, for he is a rough, passionate, ambitious man, quite the opposite of the unselfish and noble MacMahon, who belongs to the few real chivalrous characters, and is a true gentleman, as well as a courageous and able soldier. Bazaine began his military career as a common drummer, and owes all that he has become to his resolution and talents. He is anxious to play a part in France—perhaps that of Dictator, or even Emperor—and he knows that this can only succeed if he defends Metz to the last. When informed of Napoleon's surrender, he replied, 'What the deuce does that *fanfaron* Napoleon concern me? I alone am master in Metz, and will not dream of surrendering the place.' Famine, however, must ultimately bring him to it. The German troops, who are well fed, can wait in their barracks until the gates are open of their own accord. In consequence of the capture of MacMahon and his entire army, Metz will be exempt from a bombardment, as, like Strasburg, it will perhaps become a frontier fortress for Germany. Moreover, to take it by a regular siege would be a long and costly work. The neighbourhood of Metz, where five bloody battles have been fought, is more wasted than any other part of France. Almost all the fields are trampled down, the vineyards are for the most part destroyed, the villages are almost deserted, and much of the woodwork of their houses has been used for the construction of barracks. 'I should like,' adds Herr Wickede, 'to show one of the Parisian journalists who for years has been blowing the war trumpet so lustily and encouraging the *chauvinisme* of the French people so infamously, over one of the battlefields near Metz in order that these gentry might learn what war really is and what misery it produces.'"

THE *Independance Suisse* declares that the Emperor Napoleon could not possibly have been deceived as to the strength of the German armies, and in support of its view reprints an article contributed by the Emperor to the *Progres du Pas de Calais* of May 7th, 1843. That article certainly shows that the writer had a perfect comprehension of the Prussian military system, and of the weakness of the French army. It is remarkable that in this article also contains a project for so applying the Prussian system to France as to give her a force of 1,514,198 men, of whom 316,000 would be in the first line, or regular army, 521,198 in the Reserve and National Guard of the 1st ban, 146,328 being soldiers on leave and 677,000 in the National Guard of the 2nd ban. The project here sketched out is substantially that of the military law of 1868, and shows at once the tenacity with which the Emperor clings to projects he had once formed, and his perfect familiarity with the military systems of the continent.

AUGUST 18TH witnessed in Australia an event of great importance to the colony—the departure of the last British troops This event marks an era in the history of Australia. It is the first step towards her nationality. The mother has let her child go, and the boy appears sturdy enough to walk safely alone. The embarkation was not attended with any military display, but the dense masses of the spectators witnessed to the interest of Sydney in the departure of her imperial protectors. The Royal Artillery embarked first, but, within a couple of hours, both they and the detachment of the 18th Regiment were safe on board the Silver Eagle, and being towed out of the harbour. The ships as they passed cheered them loudly, but the crowds on the quays remained quite undemonstrative, except that, here and there, among the people who stood watching the Silver Eagle as she sailed away, might be heard expressions of disgust with the British Government for taking the soldiers away. The general feeling was evidently one of regret, though at the same time Australia cannot but see in it an event to be proud of.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express in gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

BRIEY, FRANCE, Sept. 15.

ONE would think half mankind now-a-days were born with a red cross on their left coatsleeve—that is, if people are born with coat-sleeves at all. Every second person one meets between Sedan and Briey has the "brassard." Whether, accordingly, every non-crossed being is to be supposed as having one of these new Rosicrucians ready, somewhere, to give him—the former—all manner of succour and comfort should he be disabled by chance of war; or whether there are numbers who care not a fig for the Geneva Convention, and parade the cross as a means of self-protection merely, while pursuing selfish or even nefarious ends—is, perhaps, a question. Brassards seem to be obtainable for the asking, and the card of authority entitling one to wear them, almost so. There are so many authorities in this noble work of helping the helpless; there are so many resources, so much means, waiting for men to apply them, and carry them, and distribute them, and direct them; that almost everyone who offers himself is acceptable for the work. So it comes that there are gatherers of news, peddlers of merchandise, appropriators of others' property, and even spies, concealed under the potent emblem, and pursuing their various vocations by its aid. It furnishes not only safety from hostile attack by the tooops of either army, and—more important in some localities—here, for example—from the vengeful fury of a fanatically suspicious and rash populace, but it entitles its wearer to material privileges not valued slightly by those who abuse them. For example, the most excellent physician of the British Society with whom I recently rode from Luxemburg to Esch paid 55 centimes for his first-class ticket; I paid 2 francs 20 centimes for mine. The difference lay in his wearing the brassard. On a Prussian railway near the frontier a few weeks ago, a tall young man, a student of pharmacy, insisted on chaperoning me into each and every Aid-for-the-Wounded refreshment saloon, or shanty, on the transit; he procured me and himself plates of steaming bouillon, piles of nice cake, bottles of old port, Madeira, sherry, or seltzer and coffee *à discretion*. Once or twice I tasted, being tired of refusing, but usually I could not stomach articles, most delicious otherwise, which even my war conscience told me were wanted by those worse off than myself—especially as no pay was accepted when offered. In a few instances, however, when desperately hungry, with no eating-shop in reach, I yielded to the fragrant temptations, immediately putting aside a number of silver coins to be consigned to the next Aid-Society collection-box I should meet. The red cross-man goes free on all State railways, takes possession of any empty place on any military transport waggon, provision-van, or other official vehicle he may choose, occupies quarters such as he finds and chooses, in any village or town of the conquered territory, "siezes," or "requires" provisions and forage of every kind, wherever he may see or smell them—whether from private individuals resident in the enemy's country, or from the army provender; and very often he procures delicacies and tit-bits to his heart's content from the sanitary stores and supplies located at the various hospital posts "in the field."

The abuses charged to the chiefs of the German sanitary service are no less crying, proportionately, than those which take place among the subordinates. While of the thousands and tens of thousands of young men who left their homes to share heroically in a work of self-denial, perhaps five-sixths lose the initial impetus, or afflatus, at first contact with real misery, at first pressure, upon themselves, of camp discomforts; while those among the chiefs who come to disconcerting are merely puzzled how to get rid of the incumbrance of these stand-in-the-way volunteers; on the other hand, bitter accusations are on all tongues, and have partly become audible even through the press, that "the greater part" of the Johanniter are occupied chiefly with taking precious care of their dear selves, and that the supplies so liberally sent by the German Aid Societies dwindle to amazingly small remnants before reaching those for whom they are intended. I have seen enough to satisfy me that there is abundant ground for all these complaints; that the great majority of the sanitary volunteers are drones, that an appalling number of their superior officers are wasps, and that many persons who never intended doing anything for the disabled are wearing the sacred emblem for sinister purposes. Still all this, though it hinders to an extent, does not prevent the few noble ones whose whole souls are in the work from doing an immense amount of good. The sick and wounded are better cared for in this war, there is more recovery among them, there is less of typhus and malignant sores, there are proportionately fewer deaths and fewer amputations out of any given number of miscellaneous cases than there have been in any previous war. This grand result has been rendered possible chiefly through the Geneva Convention, which protects the persons engaged in its work with an almost unfailing safeguard. Without it there would have been little means of applying the donations and the services of the charitable people of all countries which have been so munificently poured out.

The Foreign—that is, British and Luxemburg—"ambulances" (as the detached bodies of the sanitary corps are called by the French) are to a great extent relieved from the drawbacks, or rather stumbling-blocks, mentioned. They have an organization independent of the State, and, therefore, titled or otherwise influential ladies, who abound in the German Sanitary Corps, can more easily be rejected by their energetic chief, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, in London. I have personal knowledge of several such cases, which, however, as well as other details illustrating my general statements here made, I suppress for reasons of delicacy quite evident.

The most distinctive, at once apparent, between the German and English sanitary service, is that in the former a body of unprofessional gentlemen (the Knights of St. John and of Malta, whose organization I described in a previous letter) control, not only the general affairs, but the details of the service. The medical men in this service are subordinate to them. In the British branch (which acts quite independently of the German or French) the surgeons have unhampered command of all the columns or detachments. The result is that much more efficient use is made of their means, that more good is done with a certain expenditure; for no waste of power, time, or material grows from disputed authority, or from lay control of knowledge which by nature (I might have mentioned that the German physicians are entitled to draw pay as military surgeons while in the sanitary service), and that the English surgeons are supposed to offer their services gratuitously, having, nevertheless, authority to draw money to a certain extent for their actual necessary expenses, as well as for the purchase of such supplies for the wounded as they can find *en route*.

Furthermore, the German service embraces many thousands (I dare say at least 40,000) of so-called Krankentrager and young laymen of all classes of society who offer to perform all the non-professional offices of the hospital service. This class, if they had been drilled for the work, and accustomed to military exactitude and obedience, would have been extremely useful from the start. But, as it is, all these weeks since the beginning of the war have been needed to slough off the inefficient elements, amounting to perhaps 90 per cent. of the whole; and those who remain are now heartily engaged in repairing what their well-meaning but unpractical ex-comrades had spoiled.

To revert once more to the Englishmen, they depend for the subordinate work on whatever personnel they can find on the spot. So far it appears to have always found enough, and to have locally organised them to meet the requirements of the case. The ambulance at this place, under the charge of Dr. Henry Sewill, of London, will serve as an example of what I have seen the English ambulances doing at Sedan, at Donchery, Carignan, and other places. The native young women of the country exhibit a spirit of quiet, modest, but earnest devotion truly admirable. Some of them, belonging to good and well-to-do families, descend to the most onerous and least pleasant offices with extreme *naivete* and good grace; so that the foreign physicians find gaining their efforts have repeatedly given them the high praise that they dress wounds "better than the physician could do it," and that in other matters they display all the efficiency of the "Sisters," or of other trained hospital nurses. With the help of such material the English ambulances have saved a number of lives, which may now well be estimated by the thousand. They have given supplies, drugs, and medical services to districts, like the present, which are unoccupied by German troops, but which are full of wounded French soldiers and sick native citizens, but where the resident native physicians and their resources are insufficient; while the German army surgeons, who may be there with a few of their own wounded, are not obliged to take official cognisance of the French, who, in the absence of any German military occupation, are not considered as prisoners, and therefore not as the wards of the army surgeon.

The Swiss service is less thoroughly organised than the British, by reason of its being less extensive, and consisting rather of individuals, bound together only by a tacit understanding of fellowship, than of a formal corps. Still, I have not heard of one Swiss "tourist;"—they all work.

The Luxemburg people have of late been showing a surprising degree of activity in this direction, in favourable contrast to the Belgians, who appear to take very little interest in the ambulance work. Since the fight was carried on so near the frontier, the feeling has become general in Luxemburg that the people of "the Duchy," having been spared the infliction of war, are in honour and duty bound to relieve the sufferings of others which might easily have touched themselves, had not a diplomatic *coup-de-main* a few years ago given them the blessed amulet of neutrality. Messrs. Metz, Collart, and others of the leading citizens, are personally engaged in the constant transportation of supplies, and of men to apply them.

I have spent a few days in visiting the hospitals between here and Metz, and am happy to tell you that the wounded are well taken care of throughout. Of the impartiality and *entent cordiale* subsisting in these hospitals between the whilom enemies I have already told you. Our party consisted of two French residents, three French volunteer hospital nurses, who had in time of peace been telegraphed, and railroad officials in the *arrondissement*, Dr. S., and myself. The French girls, finding work growing dull here on account of the rapidly-improving condition of their charges, went eastward in quest of more such work; the French gentlemen were carrying a lot of hospital stores, to distribute where they might be needed more than here. The doctor was going to reconnoitre, preparatory to a greater expedition to be made up on the arrival at Briey of expected stores; and your correspondent tried to pocket as many smiles and thanks as possible from the wounded he encountered, in exchange for what cigars he could carry to them. Out of, perhaps, five hundred patients—they are all patients—whom we spoke with, only a score were French; but these people with whom we travelled gave of everything they had brought as freely to the German sufferers as to the others. They seemed not to feel any resentment disappointed or annoyed because they could not give more to their own countrymen; and they will go again. The shattered villages of Ste. Privat, Ste Marie, &c., which I described a few weeks ago, have not changed much in appearance externally; the same gaping rents remain in wall and roof; the same vacant spaces salute the view in lieu of the battered doors and shivered windows; the same blackened ruins filled fruit and forest trees, and hopelessly trampled gardens, fields, and meadows, are yet there. The inhabitants have mostly returned from their hiding-places in the woods, and crept forth from their lurking-places in caves and cellars, only to find in most cases their wonted haunts unrecognisable and uninhabitable; the few houses and rooms in which shelter from the weather is still to be had are lined with neat double rows of clean beds, placed upon board frames constructed by the German army carpenters. Between white sheets lie forms almost as white, heavily hurt, unable to turn to right or left, and quietly waiting the near end. Others have the smile of returning life in their sparkling eyes, and a faint young flush on their sunken cheeks. But everywhere a clean atmosphere and a peaceful spirit pervades the place—an uncomplaining patience on the one hand, enduring devotion on the other, is manifest. The orderly rows, with the printed synopsis of each case pinned against the wall over the bed, contrast hopefully with the pell-mell heaps of shattered human forms, thrown at hazard on whatever piles of straw or hay were massed in stable and barn corners, which I saw there some twenty days ago. The number has been thinned, to be sure, by the scythe of the merciful angel; but even the heavy cases are surely and rapidly mending. Occasionally "our doctor" and the German staff surgeon in charge would shake their heads furtively over a desperate lung or spinal case, and whisper "*Moribundus*" while yet cheerfully chatting with the doomed sufferer himself to keep up the flagging spirits. Happily, often the hearty assurance of prospective recovery could be given without any prevarication, and the heavy pall of sad reminiscence remaining from my first tour through those charnel-houses was lifted from my heart. Another subject comes to mind far more strongly now. The condition of the poor villagers and peasants in great districts through which the war hordes have passed is one of frightful destitution. Something must be done for them, and done very soon, or there will be many deaths by starvation added to those that have been caused by shot, steel, and sickness. No other source remains to these poor people but to beg us of the more favoured nations to come to their aid. France is engaged in a struggle for life. However we may think of the political elements of the conflict, thus much is certain, that no one, in all the wide world, is to be found by and by and who has the inoffensive non-combatant country folk of the conquered portions of France, to whom their fellow citizens of the Western departments—themselves engaged in a desperate fight for hearth and home, can give nothing, for even they have but the food of to-day—dying of hunger!

Were I to write volumes, I could give you no truer picture of this misery than you will find in the following translation of an Appeal to all the world, which, issuing first from the arrondissement of Briey, is now circulating among the authorities of the neighbouring arrondissements. It is to be forwarded to England, America, and Germany for publication as soon as the necessary signatures are appended:

[Advance Copy of Appeal to be published.]

To all neutral nations, and to those among belligerent nations who have not suffered hostile invasion in the war of 1870.

We, the people of those portions of France which are occupied by the German armies, more especially of the Departments Moselle, Meuse, Meurthe, and Ardennes, call upon you for aid. Not for aid to enable us to destroy life, but for aid to maintain human life, now and after the end of the peace which all the world desires. Most generous sympathy for the sick and wounded has been manifested by those whom we now address; munificent hands have poured healing balms upon the direct victims of war's dreadful engines; brave hearts have interposed to stay the sweep of the Destroying Angel's scythe; while yet other miseries, a little farther from view, but wider far in their threatened extent, have been overlooked. The people of France depend for their subsistence on the grains which they raise and the cattle which they breed. In the sections of country that have been traversed by the German armies nothing remains of the provisions that had been accumulated in time of peace. Our houses, stables, and barns are burned or riddled with cannon-shot. The fields are meadow are trampled down by the tread of embattled hosts. Neither cereals nor grass have been harvested this autumn. All our beasts of burden, all our beeves, sheep, and swine have been taken from us. Our labourers are either pressed into the French army as soldiers, or into the German army as teamsters. There remains not even seed-corn. We are destitute of strength to prepare the trampled ground for seed for next season's harvest; destitute of material to sow; destitute, in many places, of ground to sow upon, as miles upon miles of territory are made inviolable by the plough, by reason of the sacred and terrible seed of human corpses with which they have been sown. Starvation stares us in the face now; famine and pestilence are the legacies which war will surely leave to us for the coming winter and spring; the cry of children begging the father for bread, which he has not, is already upon the air; while the tears of houseless widows and orphans, falling upon the open field where these unfortunates camp, prevent the blood-spots from drying.

You, our British brethren, know the comfort and security of a land where "every man's house is his castle;" you have for centuries not felt the ravages of invasion; fancy the destruction of all your means of subsistence, and then relieve, if you can, to help—and help quickly—your neighbours who are perishing.

You, our American brethren, must know the desolation in which we live; yet you have been quickly restored; your country is naturally rich. Ours is naturally poor; our resources bear no comparison with yours; the suffering here will be ineffably greater than it was with you.

You, our brethren of the entire human family—not even excepting those of victorious Germany, who surely, we believe, do not wish our annihilation—we implore you, come to the rescue.

[Here the original is signed, first by "Rollin, Maire of Briey," and then those of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of many French villages and towns situate between Metz, Nancy, and Sedan.]

—*Daily News.*

THE FRENCH GENERALS CAPTURED AT SEDAN.

THE names of the French generals made prisoners at Sedan are as follow:—

1st Army Corps.—General Ducrot, commander of corps; Brigadier-General Joly Frigola, commanding Artillery; General Pelle, commanding 2nd Division; General L'Heveller, commanding 3rd Division; General Lartigues, commanding 4th Division; General Michel (now dead), commanding cavalry; Brigadier-General De Montmarie, 1st Brigade; Brigadier-General Grandil, 2nd Brigade; and Brigadier-Generals Lefevre, Pauterette-Court, Fraboulet de Kerleadec, De Bellemare, and Leforestier de Vaudeouvre, commanding cavalry brigade.

5th Army Corps.—Division-General Goze; General de l'Abadie d'Agdrin, commanding 2nd Division; Brigadier-General Abbatucci, commanding 2nd Division; Division-General Chief of Staff; Brigadier-Generals Saurin and Bastoul; Nicolas-Nicolas.

7th Corps.—Division-General Felix Douay, commanding corps; General Renson, Chief of Staff; General Louis Doutrelaine; Brigadier-General De St. Hilaire, commanding 1st Division; General Lieberd, commanding 2nd Division; General Brodas, comaanding 3rd Division; Division-General Baron Ameil, commanding cavalry; the Brigadier-Generals De la Bastide and De Liegard.

12th Corps.—General Lebrun, commanding Corps; Brigadier-General Gresley, Chief of Staff; General Grandchamp, commanding 1st Division; General Lacretelle, 2nd Division; General de Vassoigne, 3rd Division; General Du Juvrier de Villegly, commanding Artillery; Division General Bucape; Brigadier-Generals Cambriels, Marquiseau, Reboul, Cadart, Labaske, and Bertrand. General Wimpffen and his staff is not included, because he was accorded the privilege to leave before the surrender was consummated; and Marshal M'Mahon is not mentioned, because he, when the capitulation took place, lay wounded in a village near Sedan.

The actual number of prisoners from each corps is as follows:—1st Corps, 32,400; 5th Corps, 11,106; 7th Corps, 15,618; 12th Cops, 25,309.

THE SEQUEL OF SEDAN.

MR. FARLEY, writing to Colonel Lindsay from the English ambulance at Douzy, says—

Near Douzy I reached the spot where a battery of mitrailleuses was placed, which did such terrific havoc. In this neighbourhood lie fifteen, twenty, or even more in single graves, and dead horses at every step putrefy the atmosphere. I will leave the mairie now, with its large wards and numerous patients, while I try to give you an idea of the more domestic life of Balan ten days after the battle. A house with a stone front, and within, lofty rooms, with bright papers, and floors of perfect cleanliness. Here, in one room, we have a man whose right arm has been amputated at the shoulder. The poor stump he regards almost with the satisfaction of an artist, and upon his face there is not a trace of pain; close to him there is a man whose right leg has been amputated just below the knee; the dressing seems to cause him an agony of suffering, and he cries and whimpers like a child; but a cigar soon puts him right, and he settles himself composedly back on his pillow. In the opposite room is a somewhat similar scene, but with some additions. In a small room behind is a poor fellow beyond all hope in this world. His head was struck on the left by a piece of a shell, and the whole of that side of his body is paralysed; his chest heaves with every breath, painless and unconscious. Before another day has dawned let us hope that his soul may be in a happier place. Two doors further on we enter a cottage, every room of which contains wounded men; here amongst others are three men shot through the chest. One man, through whose left shoulder a bullet has gone, passing into the body, smashing two or three ribs, and lodging in the back, smilingly beckons the doctor to him, and while holding his hand, he says, "Monsieur le docteur, entendez la musique." This music is a crackling noise like that produced in smoking a nargille, and which every respiration causes, and to such an accompaniment the brave lad is steadily advancing to his grave. A number of elderly females are nursing here, and it is almost droll to hear each sufferer calling for his special mademoiselle (probably from 50 to 60 years of age), and refusing to have any other assistance, because she alone knows how he likes to be raised.

FRENCH PLAN OF DEFENCE.

AT Tours I learnt from excellent sources the French plan of national defence. The whole of the Mobiles and young regulars who are now scattered over the southern towns are to be concentrated in some one of them. No open town is to be defended in the north, but the fortified places of Lille, Dunkirk, Calais, Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Brest are prepared to stand a siege. Havre, which has an exceedingly strong fort upon the hill, is being strengthened with lines like those of Lyons, but Rouen is to be abandoned to the enemy. The southern army when concentrated is to wait until the latest possible moment in order to gain time for drill, but when one of the great outer forts of Paris has been taken, and the bombardment of the town begins, the army will march north against the Prussians. —*Letter from Calais, Sept. 22, Daily News.*

SCENES AND SENSATIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Thursday Morning, Sept. 16.

THE second note sent by England to the Prussian head-quarters, contained, I believe, four articles. In the first place, it demanded peace; in the second, it asked the conditions on which Prussia was willing to grant it; in the third, it wished to know in what place the King would sign; in the fourth, it laid down, as a basis of peace, the integrity of France. The formal answer to this note has not yet been received; but Lord Lyons has been favoured with a verbal reply from the King. He asks, not without force, what guarantees the Government of National Defence could offer Germany, and how she is to be assured that the French nation, when invited to form a regular government, will agree to the terms M. Jules Favre might arrange. I believe this account is to be entirely depended on. Negotiations are still actively proceeding.

It is said that Spain meditates the most serious measures if the interference of the great Powers should be rejected. M. de Olozaga left Paris last night, bound express to Madrid, as report says. His destination I cannot guarantee. It is impossible to tell what strange schemes General Prim may not be revolving; but he cannot surely be so mad as to think of leading his paltry troops against Germany. One corps d'armée of Prussia would eat up all the 200,000 soldiers of Spain. However, it is widely believed here that Prim has some such "bee in his bonnet." Interference might answer his purpose well with the great Republican party.

And this is all the news I hear this morning, except the wildest and most foolish rumours of the Prussian advance, and the heroism of the Francs-tireurs. Those fine fellows, who have been strolling about here, in garments something between the dress of a Spanish matador and the plumage of a cock-pheasant at pairing time, have not yet had their chance of saving the country. It has come at last, though a little late. Some of them shot a Prussian yesterday. I cannot but think—though it would be almost as much as one's life was worth to say such a thing in French, that these roving corps do infinite mischief to their friends, and mighty little to the enemy. Trifling affairs with a score or so of combatants on either side do not affect the issue of the war one jot. Supposing the accounts we read to-day to be quite accurate, they only amount to the fact that half a squadron of Uhlans ran away from a village before a company of Francs-tireurs. General Moltke, I should think, would be the first to laugh at his own troopers, but General Trochu will not throw up his *képi* nor unbend his careful brow at news of his countrymen's triumph. On the other hand, the village was of course too hot to hold the Francs-tireurs, who were dislodged by the returning Uhlans and a few of their friends. I daresay the sharpshooters got away without loss, but what happened to their poor friends the villagers? Why, all their houses and property were burnt to the ground, and perhaps half-a-dozen of them shot. The Francs-tireurs returned to the Boulevard, I do not doubt, thinking themselves vastly patriotic; but there are some poor ruined people wandering amongst the ruins of their homes who may curse such useless and pernicious bravery. The free corps ought to be left behind the foe at this moment. In his front they are worse than useless; at his rear, amongst convoys and couriers and powdor waggons, they could do most valuable service; but I would recommend them to get rid of those scarlet sashes and sombreros with the golden band and tassels.

Thursday Night.

The postal service is in such confusion, owing to the breakage of the Northern line at Creil, that I feel far from sure this letter will reach you in less than a week or so. We are assured at the Post-office that everything goes on as usual; that the gap at Creil only causes a delay in time by necessitating a *detour* through Rouen to Amiens; and that if we post our letters as before, they will be delivered with great regularity. But all the assurances in the world will not alter the patent fact that the English mail which should have reached here at eight o'clock in the forenoon, has not come in at the time I am writing—nine p.m. A delay of thirteen hours seems to prove that all is not so regular on the new line as might be desired. And I have just learned that the authorities advised an official gentleman going to England to leave by the half-past ten express to-night for Rouen; if he wished to catch the morning boat from Calais, making the very *détour* which our letters have to take. It is quite evident, therefore, that very serious changes have been caused by the blowing up of Creil Bridge, and these words I am writing will probably not reach you before Saturday morning, instead of Friday night. But let us not grumble. In a week or two at most we shall compare these present grievances to the pain of the princess's crumpled rose-leaf. For there is no doubt that we are besieged, beleaguered, exposed to the terrors of sack and pillage, martial law, the *bombarde*, and the *passage sous les armés*. Think of Magdeburg, and the sack of Rome! Think of Constantinople and Nevirse! Don't talk to me about the nineteenth century. We are not in the nineteenth century—we are in the time of war. We have burned our houses and our pleasant gardens; our pictures and our music, our churches, our books, our sober civil clothes we have destroyed. The time has come for the human race to abandon all the vanities of civilisation. Give us back our weapons and our war paint. Let us be barbarians again, and count our enemies' scalps hanging in the wigwam. You, there, whom people called a poet, go and paint your face and kill some one; if he is a very big fellow, we make you *dux*, and give you six virgins to wife. You, whom all the great world called an artist, painter before the Lord, prove yourself to have the nature of the beast, and rend and rave. You, doctor, even you, priest, have done with your false pretences, and get you off to the war path. There is an end of everything good and holy. Chaos has come again, and our bald old blood leaps up to hail it. Paris is besieged, and make quarter in vain.

I have no doubt there are vast quantities of people in England who, while bitterly mourning in their kind hearts the ruin that is to come, will wonder why the siege of Paris should be held a more desperate blow to civilisation than the ruin of another capital—Berlin, for instance. The reason is, that Paris, for all her sins and follies, is the head of humanity. When the news first of the French reverses came to us here, a gentleman said to me: "Eh bien, monsieur! Si l'on nous pousse jusqu'au bout, nous secouerons tellement l'Europe que nous le bouleverserons de fond en comble!" No other nation and no other city could have uttered that threat without being ridiculous. But Paris can say, "If they push us to the bitter end, we will so shake the world as to uproot its very foundations." Whatever turn the war takes now, look for direful troubles coming from this quarter. There are 100,000 Gardes Mobles amongst us, quiet, unambitious peasant boys, accustomed to think of Paris as a semi-sacred city—a sort of Moscow, where men were wise beyond all knowing, not to be resisted for strength, where the holy things of the country lay in reverence, and the streets were paved with gold. What do these youths think now, and what manner of men will they be when the siege is over, and they are ordered home? How many will refuse obedience, and join the mob of this unbridled city? How many of those who go home will continue to doff their hats when the *curé* passes, and to colour when the village belle throws a glance their way on a Sunday afternoon? How many will pay their rent without a murmur to that baron whom they had thought so great a man, but who was so laughed at by Jacques Coquelicot, the young assistant to the linendraper in the Rue. St. Denis? I hold that this necessity for summoning the provincial Mobiots to Paris will be found to have thrown the world back an indefinite period of time. Were the visitors educated, had they been prepared for such a change, it would still have been dangerous. But they are taken from the spade and the plough-tail, ignorant to a degree that makes us proud of our parish schools, and brought here in a multitude at the moment of the capital's utter weakness. When the Prussian is repulsed, as repulsed he will be, and peace made, what will they do? France is full of a wonderful and admirable instance of self-denying patriotism. But she will not surrender her struggles at home. And then, hating all the human race for the miseries and humiliations they did not prevent. France will haste herself, and she will so shake the world as to upset its foundations. Not by war; her power of offence is broken for many a year. But by the agony of her own disturbance, which will be felt wherever the sense of human rights has penetrated. Another city, another people, fixed ideas and forms of government, might recover peacefully from such a war even as this. But France, no! And therefore I think that the results of this struggle will be felt centuries after its incidents are forgotten.

Marseilles has surpassed her former glory in enthusiasm for the new Republic. But if no other city in France had cause for gratitude towards the fallen monarch, Marseilles owed him a debt. His foresight and careful protection made of the city what she is. However, bright papers, and floors of perfect cleanliness. Here, in the Marseillais do not acknowledge the obligation. They have cut off the head of his statue, and put all his familiars into gaol; and, having made an end of all that, they are enlisting by the thousand. The towns of the South keep up the old spirit. They do not make invidious distinctions of sex when it comes to patriotic devotion. Several hundreds of women have been accepted, both at Lyons and Marsellaise. In the latter a special corps of female Volunteers has been formed to relieve the male persons who work in the powder magazines. And it is said, besides, that not a few damsels of robust symmetry would be discovered in the ranks of the Volunteers were they closely scrutinised.

Friday Morning.

This is a morning as bright and sunny as ever tempted nurserymaid to the gardens of the Tuileries, or warmed the heart of an ancient Gallic gentleman strolling down the Champs Elysées. But though the sky were blue as that which rests on Boulah's happy hills, though the sun shone twice as fair, we could not forget what sounds disturbed us in the night past. Explosion after explosion boomed through the still air. Between three and four o'clock I counted seven detonations more or less near at hand. It was the sound of bridges and gun-buildings blown into the air. And they say that from the river bank, just outside the town, half the day through the roll of musketry was heard. The Philistines are upon us!

But we are lying in no drunken sleep. France has broken her bonds in time, and Dalilah may try what fascination can do with the enemy. It is a great sight to behold—the rising of a nation, and one that the despot never can enjoy. All purchaseable pleasures are within his reach, but the outbreak of pure patriotism he cannot buy. A dozen gentlemen whom he persecuted, taken out of the street, as the heaven-born King of Prussia says, have given us the spectacle which Cæsar could not place upon the stage. It is a race betwixt the men of North and South which shall be foremost to defend the capital. 22,000 more Bretons came to our aid yesterday, 15,000 Marseillais are expected to-day, and a greater host to-morrow. It is time they arrived, if anxious to see the opening of the fray. The military authorities have caused it to be reported through all the battalions of the Garde Nationale that an attack upon one of the gates is expected to-day (Friday). I must not forget to tell you that some thing like a real assault was attempted yesterday, though not by the Prussians. M. de Kératry, as you know, continues the *razzia* commenced by General Trochu against the dangerous classes of the capital. Every night arrests are made even now, and very frequently, so I am assured, several hundreds of prisoners are swept up. M. de Kératry, however, has no longer means of confining these captives. The prisons have been emptied long since and are now all utilised in one way or other. He is obliged to content himself with expelling the scoundrels from Paris, turning them loose outside the gates. In consequence a mob of formidable numbers has lately been encamped under the walls—a mob which had no visible means of existence, but which seemed to lead quite a cheerful life. Such gentlemen and ladies as filled its ranks were little likely to suffer in the present condition of the suburbs and the rural police force. But within the last day or two the Prussian advance